

NUMERICAL RESULTS FROM "PARMILA"  
FOR THE FIRST TWO TANKS OF LINAC

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December 11, 1970

The numerical results presented in this report are for the purpose of calibrating the first two tanks of the NAL Linac. The computer program "Parmila"<sup>1</sup> is used to simulate the beam dynamics of 500 non-interacting particles. The transverse properties of the beam at the emittance probe (17.62 cm in front of the first tank) are as follows<sup>2</sup>:

$$\epsilon_x = 1.9 \pi \text{ cm-mrad}$$

$$\alpha_x = 1.57$$

$$\beta_x = 84 \text{ cm}$$

$$\gamma_x = 0.413 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_y = 2.4 \pi \text{ cm-mrad}$$

$$\alpha_y = 2.72$$

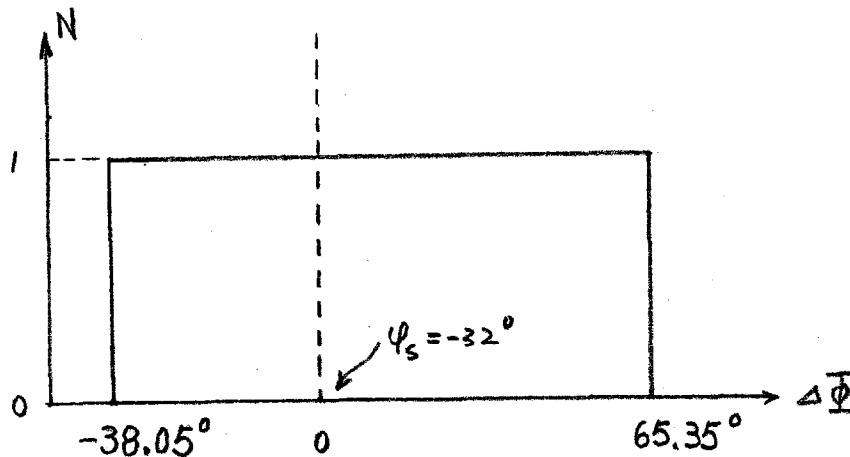
$$\beta_y = 285 \text{ cm}$$

$$\gamma_y = 0.029 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

In the longitudinal direction, the beam is assumed to be bunched ( $\Delta T = \pm 0.01 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Delta \phi = 30^\circ$ ) and unbunched ( $\Delta T = 0$ ,  $\Delta \phi = \pm 180^\circ$ ) at the probe. The other information necessary for the computer program is taken from the designed values.<sup>3</sup>

By observing the particle transmission as the phase angle  $\Delta \phi$  between tanks is varied, it is possible to determine the phase acceptance as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Note that during the course of computation, a particle is considered lost when its energy is 2 MeV below the synchronous values. Using one particle with synchronous phase ( $\phi_s = -32^\circ$ ) and injection energy ( $T_0 = 0.75 \text{ MeV}$ ) the phase acceptance limits,  $\phi_1 = 65.35^\circ$ ,  $\phi_2 = -38.05^\circ$  are obtained. The difference of  $\phi_1$  from the theoretical value of  $64^\circ$  can be partly explained by the Prome' terms.<sup>4</sup> In Fig. 3





The effects of various injection energies on the transmission of synchronous particles are shown.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

We wish to thank Sho Ohnuma for helpful discussions.

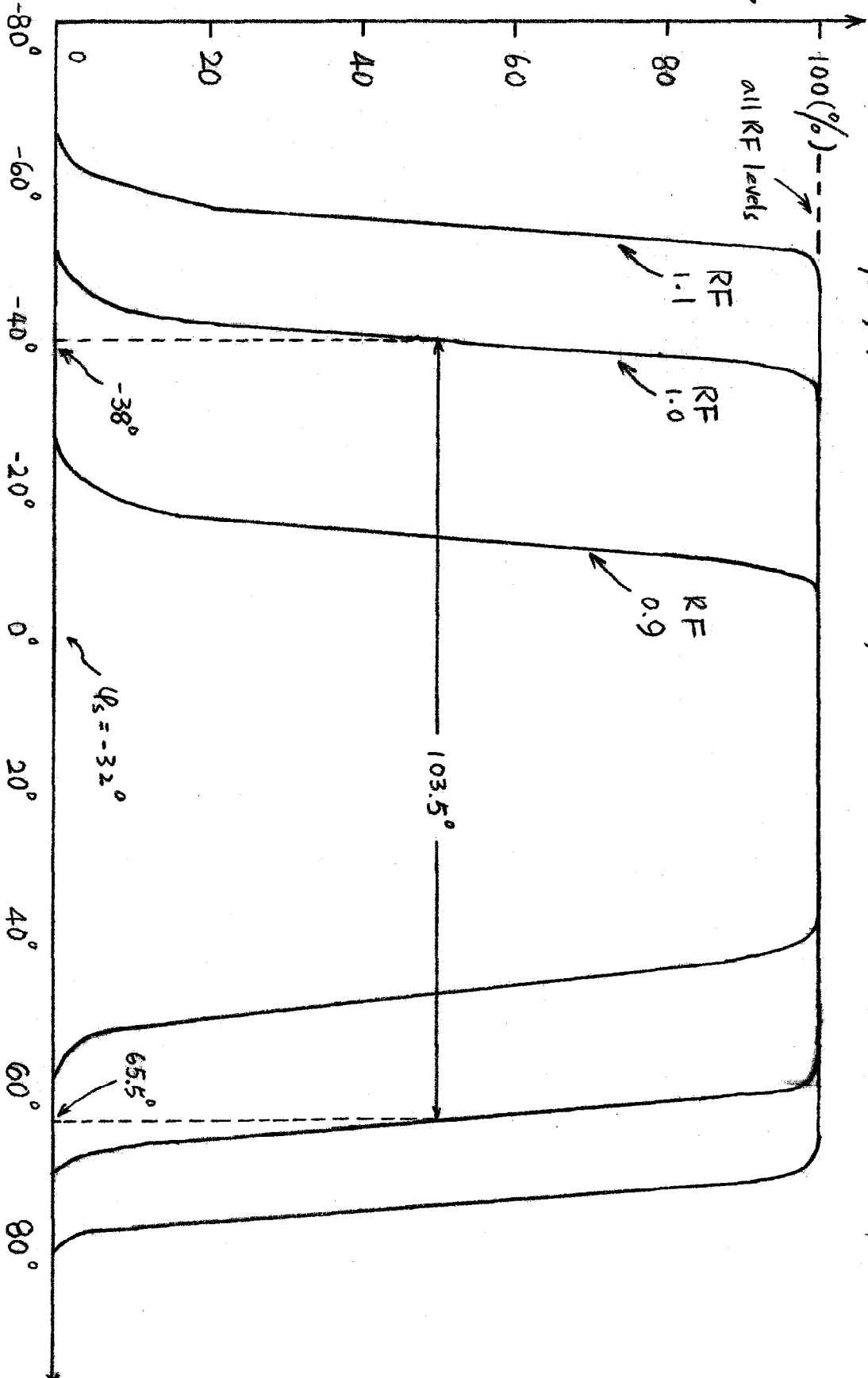
#### REFERNECES:

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2. C. D. Curtis, Private communication.
3. C. D. Curtis, et. al., The Operation of the First Section of the NAL Linear Accelerator, FN-201, NAL (1969).
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Subject

No. of particles survived vs. no. of particles at injection



{ ----- % of particles at the end of tank 1  
          % of particles at the end of tank 2 }  
          { RF level in tank 1 : 1.0  
            RF level in tank 2 : 1.1, 1.0, 0.9

Fig. 1

Transmission of synchronous particles in tanks 1 and 2

with an initially bunched beam ( $\Delta T = \pm 0.01$  MeV,  $\Delta\phi = \pm 30^\circ$ )



Subject

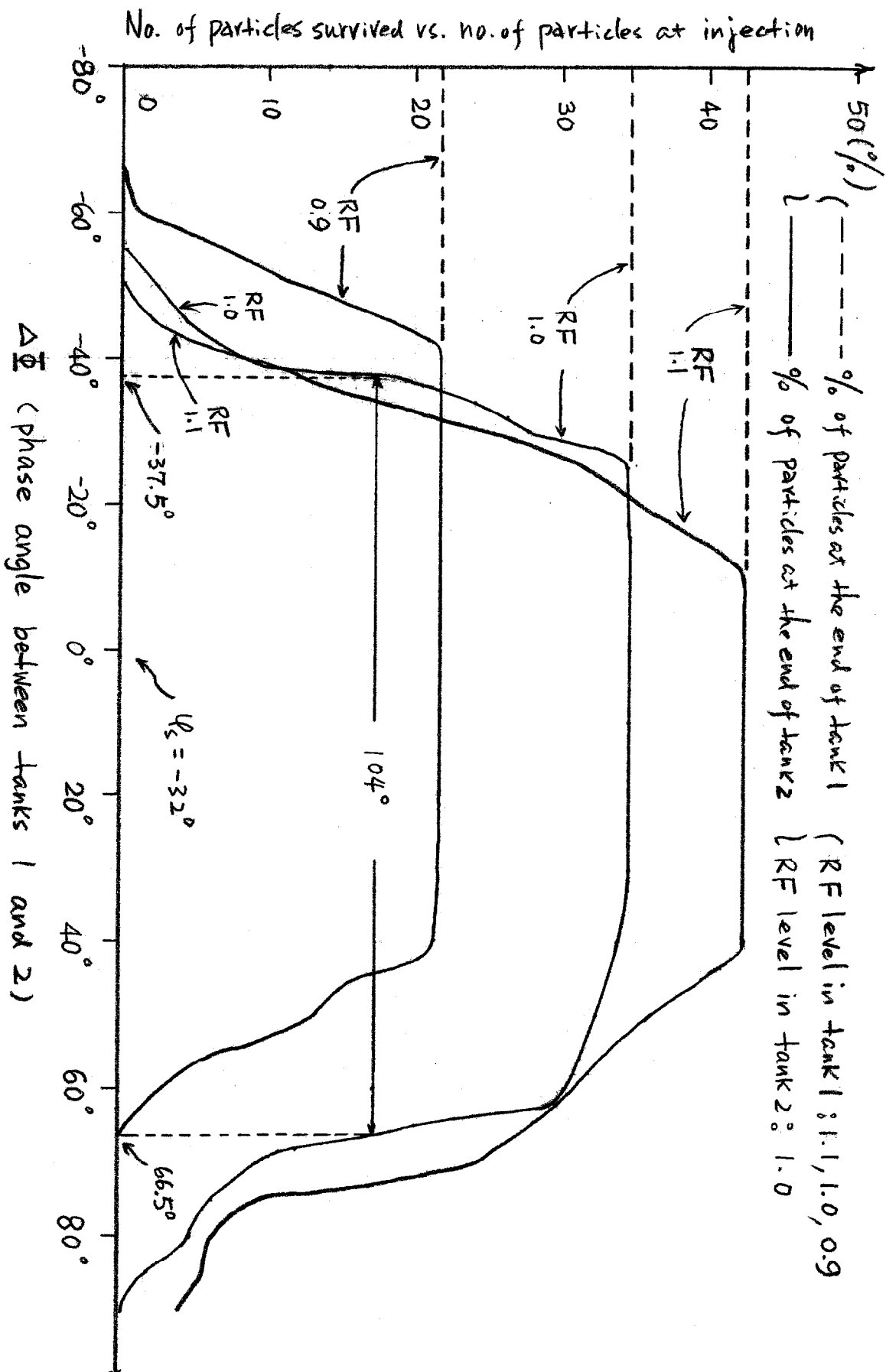


Fig. 2 Transmission of synchronous particles in tanks 1 and 2  
with an initially unbunched beam ( $\Delta T = 0$ ,  $\Delta \varphi = \pm 180^\circ$ )



Subject

No. of particles survived vs. no. of particles at injection

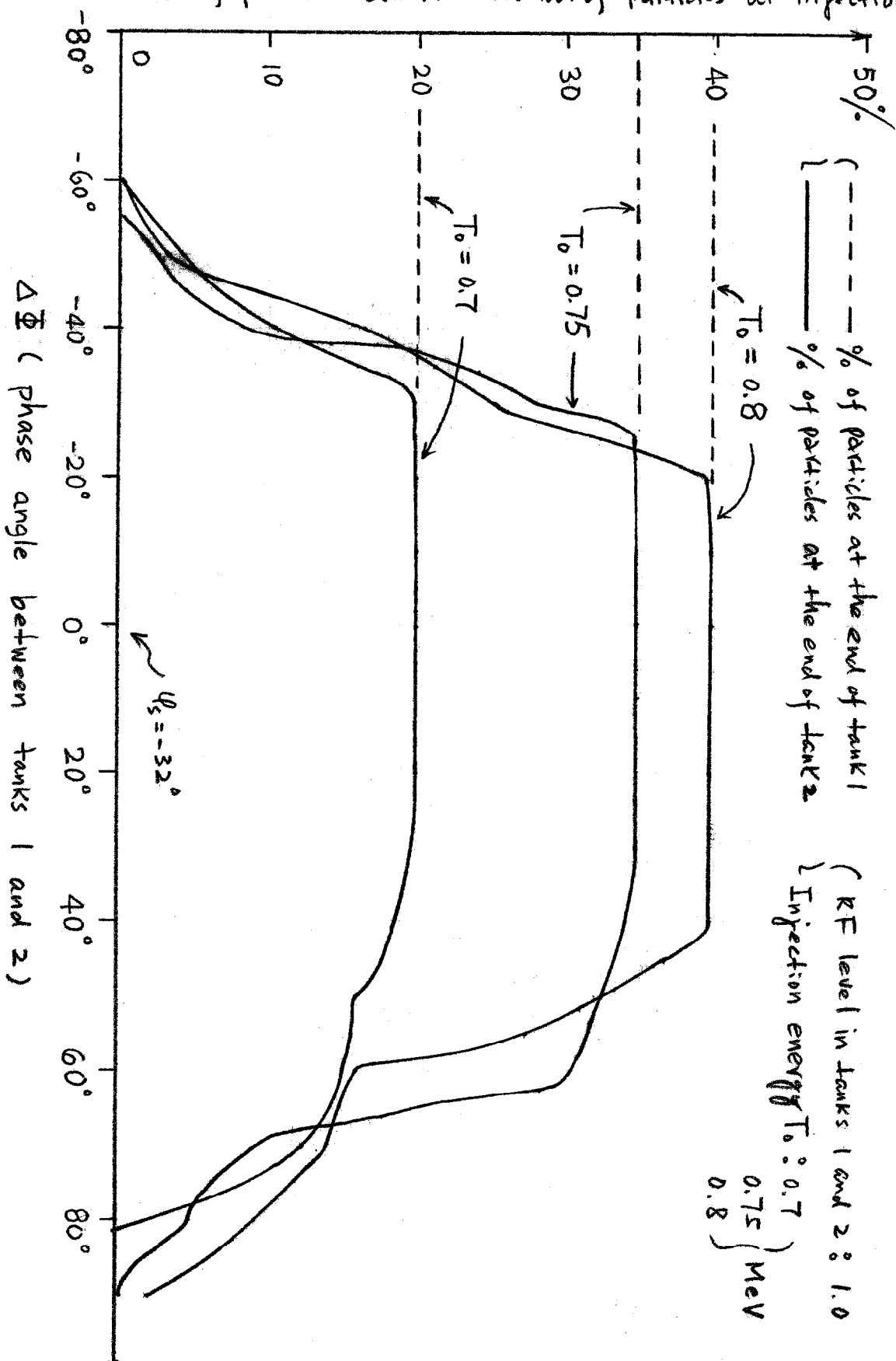


Fig. 3 Transmission of synchronous particles in tanks 1 and 2  
with an initially unbunched beam ( $\Delta T = 0$ ,  $\Delta\varphi = \pm 180^\circ$ )